

margin with a narrowly elevated rim; third antennal segment slightly longer than the fourth and equal to from .64 to .80 times the distance between the eyes at the top. Male: subgenital plate moderately broad, tapering to a subacute apex, its margin with weak setae; aedoeagus slightly expanded apically; volsellae with short setae; parameres subacute, with long setae on the inner margin. *tlahuicanus* Evans
 Labrum well exerted beyond the apical margin of the clypeus; pronotum, mesonotum, and scutellum with numerous strong, dark setae. Female: clypeus about 2.2 times as broad as high, its apical margin without an elevated rim; third antennal segment not longer than the fourth, equal to only from .55 to .63 times the distance between the eyes at the top; front femora slightly incrassate. Male: subgenital plate slender, its apical margin fringed with very heavy setae; aedoeagus slender; volsellae with very strong setae; parameres club-shaped, with many strong setae. *tarascanus* Evans

A New Species of Mallophaga from the Barred Owl

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The amblyceran genus *Kurodaia* Uchida, 1926, is found in North America on avian hosts of the orders Falconiformes (Hawks) and Strigiformes (Owls). The subgenus *Kurodaia* contains forms found on the Falconiformes. All known North American species of this subgenus possess three combs of short setae on the venter of the third coxae. The subgenus *Conciella*, Eichler, 1949, contains the forms found on the Strigiformes. All known North American species of this subgenus possess four combs of short setae on the venter of the third coxae.

Kurodaia (Conciella) magna n. sp.

Male. General shape and chaetotaxy as shown in fig. 2. Male genitalia, less the genital sac, as shown in fig. 3. The genital sac is armed with prominent teeth.

Female. General shape and chaetotaxy as shown in fig. 1.

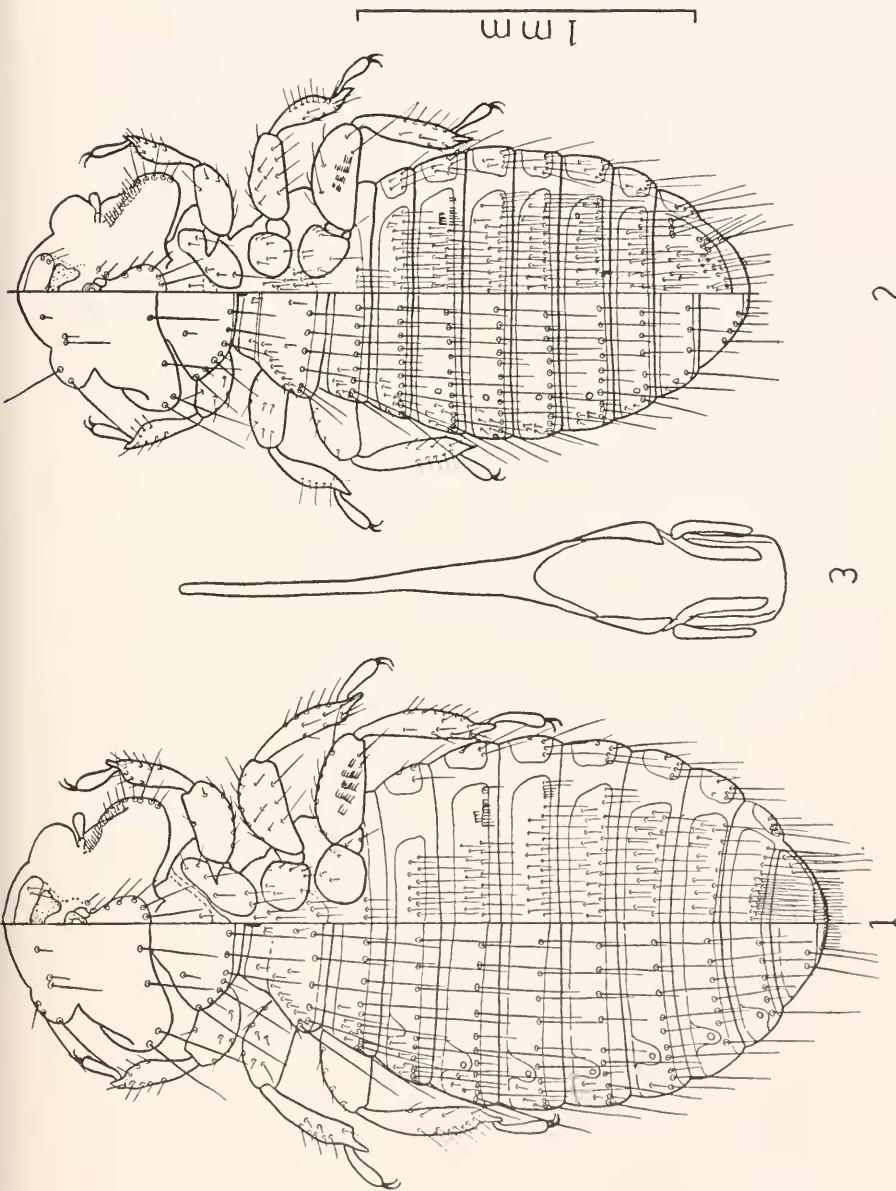
Type host. *Strix varia* Barton, Barred Owl.

Type material. *Holotype* male, *allotype* female, and eight *paratypes* collected at Nacogdoches, TEXAS, on January 9, 1953. Two *paratypes* collected at Corvallis, Oregon, date unknown. Two *paratypes* collected at Fairhope, Alabama, on August 31, 1930 by Mrs. W. H. Edwards. Two *paratypes* collected at Bainbridge, Georgia on June 16, 1956 by S. M. McKeever. *Holotype* male and *allotype* female have been deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

Discussion. The specimens from Texas and Oregon have the expanded preantennal region of the forehead as shown in figs. 1 and 2. This expansion is not as great in the other specimens. This expansion is distinctive and not found in other known species of the genus. However, since it can not be determined how much this expansion has been influenced by mounting, the character has not been used in a key to separate the known North American species of the subgenus. *K. magna* is closest to *K. painci*, but is considerably larger than *K. painci*. The following key indicates other differences.

Key to North American *Kurodaia* (*Conciella*) Found on Owls

1. Abdominal tergites I-VI each with one row of setae 2
 Abdominal tergites I-VI each with two rows of setae 4
2. Two combs of short setae in the posterior-lateral angles of third abdominal sternite; these combs approximately equal in size, each with about 12 short setae *pectinata*
 The posterior comb in the posterior-lateral angles of third abdominal sternite with about 14 short setae, the anterior comb with about 7 short setae 3
3. Posterior margin of eighth abdominal sternite of female (vulva) with approximately 16 medium-length setae . . *painci*
 Posterior margin of eighth abdominal sternite of female (vulva) with approximately 28 medium-length setae . . *magna*
4. Posterior margin of eighth abdominal tergite of female with 4 long and 8 medium-length setae 5
 Posterior margin of eighth abdominal tergite of female with 6 long and 4 medium-length setae *menoponoides*
5. Posterior margin of eighth abdominal sternite of female (vulva) with approximately 16 medium-length setae. Four



All figures refer to *Kurodaia (Conciella) magna* n. sp. Figures 1 and 2 drawn to the same scale. FIG. 1. Dorsal-ventral view of female. FIG. 2. Dorsal-ventral view of male. FIG. 3. Male genitalia.

combs on third coxae with 3-4, 6-7, 7-8, and 7-8 short spines respectively.....*subpachygaster*
 Posterior margin of eighth abdominal sternite of female (vulva) with approximately 20 medium-length setae. Four combs on third coxae with 5-6, 6-7, 8-9, and 7-8 short spines respectively.....*brachysoma*

Type hosts of North American *Kurodaia* (*Conciella*)

- K. brachysoma* (Kellogg and Chapman, 1902)—*Asio flammeus* (Pontoppidan), Short-eared Owl.
K. magna n. sp.—*Strix varia* Barton, Barred Owl.
K. menoponoides (Ewing, 1930)—*Nyctea scandiaca* (Linnaeus), Snowy Owl.
K. painei (McGregor, 1912)—*Otus asio* (Linnaeus), Screech Owl.
K. pectinata (Osborn, 1902)—*Speotyto cunicularia* (Molina), Burrowing Owl.
K. subpachygaster (Piaget, 1880)—*Tyto alba* (Scopoli), Barn Owl.

In this study, types of all species except *K. subpachygaster* were examined and type hosts confirmed with other material from these hosts.

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